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twenty authors. His proportions and his selections, however incomplete the survey may be, represent a kind of standardized opinion characteristic of the tendencies of the times. The relative inferiority of German literature is acknowledged, the English men of letters are accepted as the most trustworthy guides. In the hierarchy of letters it is the type of literary work most outspokenly intellectual which is given the greatest space, though indeed the years which covered the publication of the various volumes undermined the pre-eminence of the purely intellectual. And it is primarily the moral and intellectual aspects of other types of poetry rather than any emotional stimulus which gain them a hearing. The novel has not yet come into recognition as serious literature; only *Die Insel Felsenburg* and *Die asiatische Banise* are mentioned—and with scorn. Shakespeare is the only dramatist to whom a chapter is assigned; perhaps the suspicion of entertainment still clings to the playhouse.

Pope is the author most frequently quoted and cited in the *Briefe*; The *Essay on Man*, the *Essay on Criticism*, the *Epistle from Eloisa to Abelard*, the *Epistle to Lord Bathurst*, the *Prologue to the Satires*, (*Epistle to Dr. Arbuthnot*) and the *Rape of the Lock*, are all separately discussed and analyzed, and there is constant reference to mope in other chapters. The literary work of Pope in its various phases may fairly stand for the kind of literary knowledge most esteemed in society, and Dusch recommends primarily works of these types for the culture of his young man of quality.

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HENRY W. THAYER.

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SCHEVILL, FERDINAND: *THE MAKING OF MODERN GERMANY*. Six Public Lectures Delivered in Chicago in 1915. Chicago, McClurg & Co, 1916, VII 529.

The book before us is of vital importance to every teacher of German in this country. It comes from the pen of one who has already distinguished himself by writing one of the sanest and most objective short treatises on the causes of the present European struggle. The more recent work, eminently well written and popular in the best sense of the word, tersely and clearly traces the development of modern Germany under the guidance of Prussia since the days of the Great Elector. The foundations laid by that far-sighted statesman; the masterly constructive work of Frederick the Great; the collapse under Napoleon, due in large part to the indifference of a people that had been excluded from the councils of the state; the awakening of the national consciousness and its organization through men like Stein, Scharnhorst, and Wilhelm von Humboldt; the reforms effected in Prussia during the first half of the nineteenth century; the final adoption of a Constitution in

1848; the reorganization of the army under von Moltke; Bismarck's masterful control of the complicated situation created by the rivalry between Austria and Prussia; the hegemony of Prussia after 1866; French jealousy of the growth of Prussian power and the consequent War of 1870-71; the establishment of the new empire—all these phenomena are depicted with fascinating fluency in the first five lectures.

In the sixth and last—perhaps the most valuable of all for the teacher,—are discussed the nature and aims of the modern German state and the character of the constitution by which it is ruled. What makes this last lecture of especial significance is the fact that the author succeeds in elucidating with insight and fairness the peculiarities of the German conception of the state. He compares the government of Germany with that of England and America and shows the advantages and disadvantages of each, demonstrating that in each case the Constitution is the organic product of the geographical situation, of the historical development, and of the temperament of the people.

In eight brief appendices dealing with such subjects as "The Suffrage Provisions for the Reichstag and for the Second Chamber of the Prussian Parliament," "The Polish Question," "The Alsace-Lorraine Question," the author gives welcome details for which he had no space in the body of the lectures. A brief bibliography and an Index complete the admirable little volume.

I have only one criticism to make. The author appears to have somewhat neglected giving due weight to the spiritual side of the development of which he so ably depicts the brilliant political and material triumphs. We are all too apt, in this country, to regard modern German efficiency merely as the exponent of materialism. We are all too apt to forget that the same idealistic urge which kept the German people alive in the century of their profoundest degradation and of which Pietism and the philosophy of Leibniz were powerful exponents, is as vigorously throbbing to-day as ever. It is no mere chance that during the very hey-day of realism when Zola and Ibsen were regnant, the German spirit expressed itself most adequately in the music-drama of Richard Wagner, and that during the end of the nineteenth century, Nietzsche—who has been distorted for us into the philosopher of mere brutality—conceived of a race of men of a moral and intellectual fibre far superior to the one now peopling the earth.

It is this spiritual propulsion which is giving to modern Germany its peculiar momentum.

As the feeling is spreading among teachers that in order to interpret German literature we must introduce the student to some appreciation of the spirit that animates the political life of the nation, this book should be welcomed in every school and college library.

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CAMILLO VON KLENZE.